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Annual Report

ON THE HEALTH OF THE

Ormskirk Urban District

DURING THE YEAR

1962

By

J. GORDON HAILWOOD, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S.,

L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health

Ormskirk Urban District Council

Chairman COUNCILLOR A. P. LEA, J.P.

Vice-Chairman COUNCILLOR F. V. FURNIVALL.

Health Committee

Chairman COUNCILLOR H. G. HUGHES.

Vice-Chairman COUNCILLOR MRS. E. PENNINGTON.

COUNCILLOR H. E. BALLANCE, C.C.
E. S. COTTON.
F. V. FURNIVALL.
J. F. HESKETH.
J. R. HESKETH.
S. C. JONES.
A. P. LEA.
T. LEYLAND.
T. A. LUMBY.
E. MILLER.
W. RIGBY.
T. TYRER.
W. L. WOOD.

Staff of Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health :

J. G. HAILWOOD, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

J. E. MORRIS, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.I.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors :

NORMAN W. CHADWICK, M.R.S.H.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, M.R.S.H.

FRANK MARSHALL M.R.S.H., to 15th June, 1962.

GORDON A. L. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I. from 1st
October, 1962.

Clerical Assistant :

Miss E. RIMMER

Health Department,
Burscough Street,
ORMSKIRK.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 17th Annual Report on the health of the District of Ormskirk.

The general health of the residents remained satisfactory during the year. There was an increase in the number of infectious diseases—298 being notified compared with 84 in 1961. However 159 were cases of Sonne Dysentery connected with the small localised outbreak in Burscough at the end of the year and of which an account is given in the body of the Report. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during the year.

The birth rate was 16.7 per thousand population compared with 15 in 1961.

The general death rate was 12.2 per thousand population compared with 14.9 in 1961. The infantile death rate also declined to 23.6 per thousand live births.

Housing conditions improve only slowly and not enough houses, especially for slum clearance purposes, are available. Some 391 were built during the year but 335 of these were built by private enterprise, whilst only 12 houses and 44 bungalows, which are primarily for the elderly, were provided by the local authority. The Slum Clearance programme is, of course, limited by the house building programme.

Finally, I would thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year, and the members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. HAILWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1963.

Annual Report for 1962

—:o:—

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area. 15,608 acres.

Population.—The population according to the 1961 Census was 21,815, but the Registrar General estimates that at the middle of 1962 the population was 22,880, on which figure statistics in this Report are based.

Number of Inhabited Houses. At the end of 1962 the number of inhabited houses, according to the Rate Books was 7,018.

The Rateable Value at the end of the year was £314,154. and the sum represented by a penny rate was £1279.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Urban District of Ormskirk occupies 15,608 acres of the West Lancashire plain. The ancient town of Ormskirk is situated on the highest ground in the area, and the village of Newburgh is pleasantly sited on a small hill, otherwise the district is flat or gently undulating.

Three-quarters of the district is rural in character. The chief interest of the population is agriculture or allied employment; indeed, Ormskirk is locally known as the capital of this large agricultural area, and the ruling prices at the weekly market are quoted all over the country.

Burscough is a small town 3 miles north of Ormskirk. Apart from agriculture, the chief industries include a brass foundry, an ironfoundry, 3 timberyards, a printing and bookbinding works, a flour mill, three brickworks, sheet metal works and factories for the manufacture of cakes and biscuits, wooden handles, women's clothing, fertiliser, automobile oils, cloth trade accessories and corrugated board and containers.

Transport facilities are good. The main L.M.S. line from Liverpool to Scotland crosses the Southport-Manchester line at right angles in the centre of the district, and there are six railway stations in the area. Road transport services are good ; and there is also the Leeds and Liverpool Canal for the carriage of heavy merchandise.

Since 1931 the Urban District has included, in addition to Ormskirk, the townships of Lathom and Burscough, parts of Aughton, Bickerstaffe and Scarisbrick, and the hamlets of Newburgh and Westhead.

There was little progress or development of a civil nature during the War years, and as a result of the enforced inactivity in the building of houses during that period the cessation of hostilities saw an acute shortage of dwelling houses. During the following years many families were forced to live in lodgings or rooms and there was an increase in overcrowding.

This shortage of houses is still the chief difficulty from which the population suffers.

Good progress has been made by the Council in their efforts to provide houses and since the end of the war 996 houses, 92 bungalows and 40 flats have been built by them, in addition to which 1318 houses have been built by other authorities and by private enterprise.

In 1962 the Council erected 12 houses and 44 bungalows, and 335 houses were built by private enterprise.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		1962	1961
Home population—(Estimated by Registrar-General—mid year)		22,880	22,180
Live Births—	M. F.		
Legitimate	189 184	} Total 382	324
Illegitimate	3 6		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births.		2.36	3.52
Birth Rate per 1000 population			
	Crude	16.7	14.6
	Adjusted	16.7	15.0
Stillbirths	M. 3 F. 3	} Total 6	4
Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births		15.5	12.2
Total Live and Still births		388	328
Deaths.			
	Males 134 Females 133	} Total 267	331
Death Rate per 1000 population			
	Crude	11.7	14.9
	Adjusted	12.2	14.9
Maternal Mortality			
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion		Nil.	1
Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births		Nil.	3.05
Infant Mortality (Infants under 1 year).			
Deaths—Legitimate		8	13
„ —Illegitimate		1	1
Total		9	14
Rate per 1000 Live Births—Total		23.6	43.2
Rate per 1000 Live Births—Legitimate		21.4	41.5
Rate per 1000 Live Births—Illegitimate		111.1	90.9
Neo-Natal Mortality			
Infants under four weeks of age—death rate per 1000 live births		15.7	27.8

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop n.*	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop n.*	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1962	382	16.7	267	12.2	6	15.5	nil	nil	9	23.6	6	15.7
1961	324	15.0	331	14.9	4	12.2	1	3.05	14	43.2	9	27.8
1960	360	17.0	293	13.0	7	19.1	nil	nil	11	30.6	7	19.4
1959	290	13.5	273	12.7		16.9	nil	nil	8	27.6	8	27.6
1958	286	13.3	269	12.5	7	23.9	nil	nil	5	17.5	4	14
1957	331	15.5	254	11.9	7	21	nil	nil	4	12	3	9
Ave. 5 years— 1957-1961		14.8	—	13.0	—	18.6	—	.61	—	26.2	—	19.5

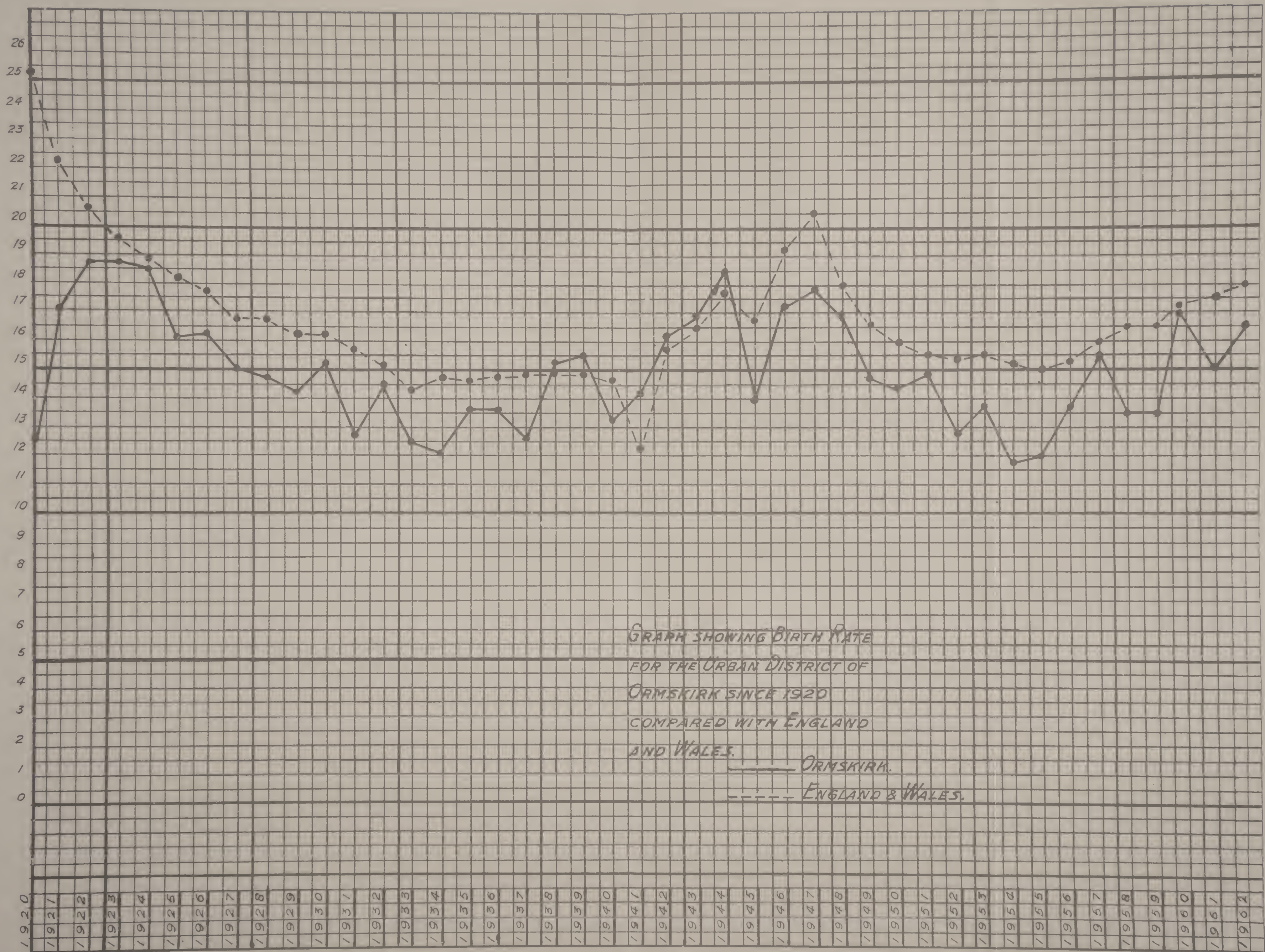
* Adjusted (live birth-rate) (comparability factor, 1.00) — 16.7 per 1,000.
(death-rate) (comparability factor, 1.05) — 12.2 per 1,000.

The Birth rate for England and Wales was 18.0, for Ormskirk 16.7.

The Death rate for England and Wales was 11.9, for Ormskirk 12.2.

The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales was 21.4, for Ormskirk 23.6.

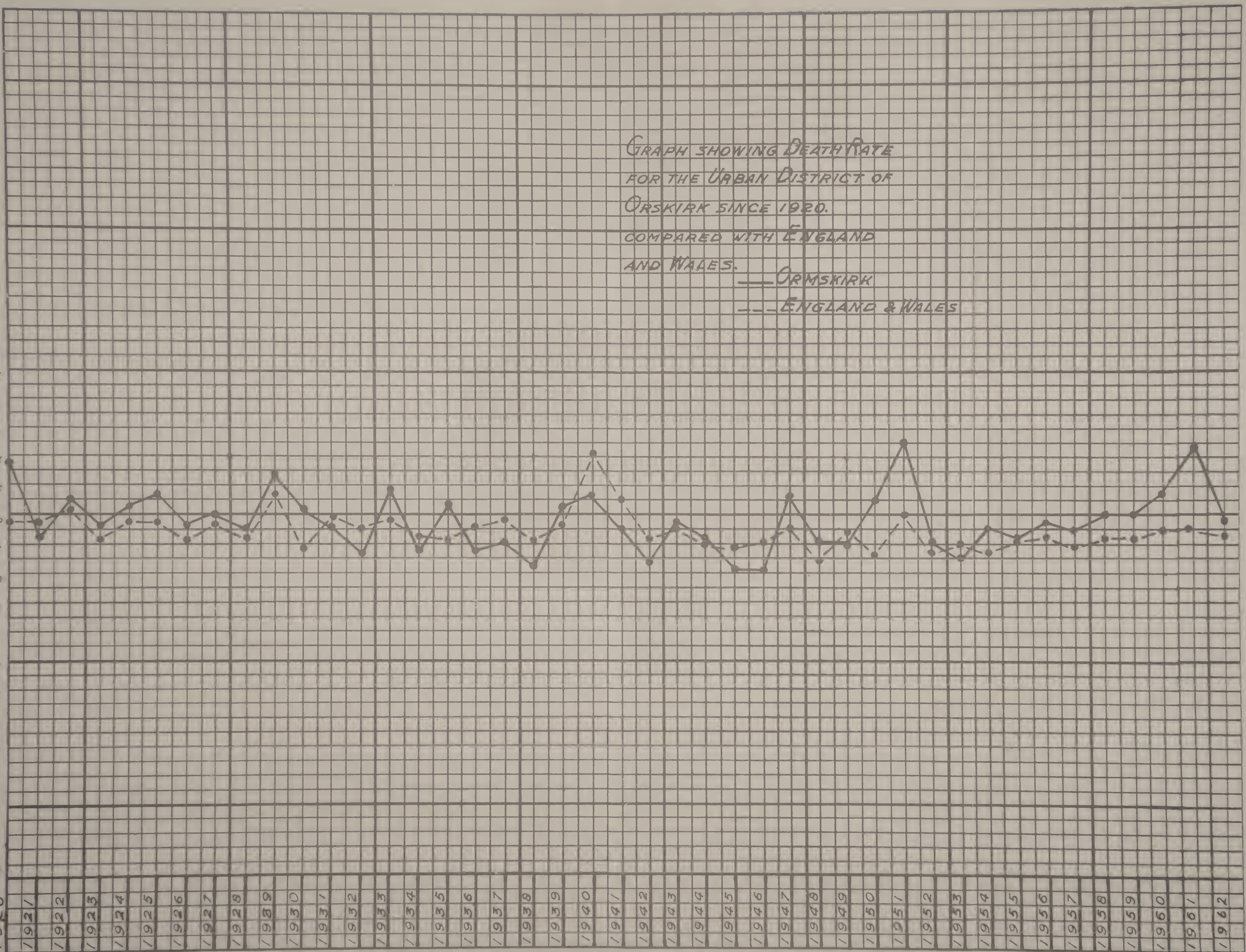
The Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.35, for Ormskirk Nil.



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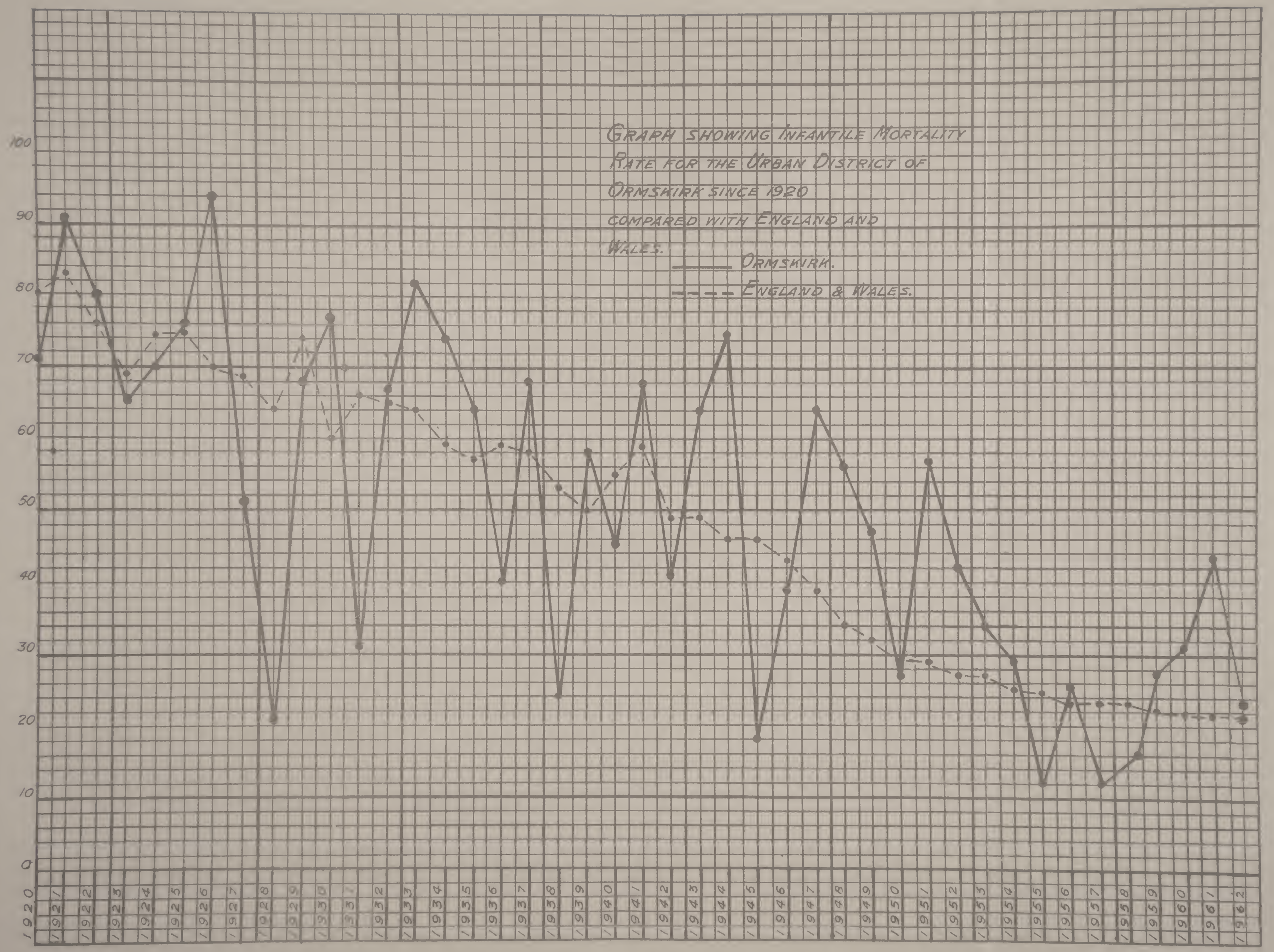
GRAPH SHOWING DEATH RATE
FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF
ORSKIRK SINCE 1920.
COMPARED WITH ENGLAND
AND WALES.

— ORSKIRK
--- ENGLAND & WALES



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY
RATE FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF
ORMSKIRK SINCE 1920
COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND
WALES.

— ORMSKIRK.
--- ENGLAND & WALES.



CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ORMSKIRK URBAN DISTRICT

	1962		Total	1961	1960
	M.	F.		Total	Total
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis (Other)	1	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	3	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm—stomach	1	1	2	7	10
Malignant Neoplasm—lung, Bronchus	5	2	7	7	9
Malignant Neoplasm—breast	—	4	4	4	7
Malignant Neoplasm—uterus	—	2	2	1	1
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	10	18	30	22
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	1	1	4	1
Diabetes	1	2	3	—	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	23	41	48	40
Coronary disease, angina	33	17	50	58	51
Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6	6	6
Other heart disease	16	21	37	38	36
Other circulatory disease	7	3	10	15	10
Influenza	1	—	1	5	1
Pneumonia	15	6	21	23	24
Bronchitis	8	6	14	24	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	2	2	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	2	2	2	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	4	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital malformations	2	—	2	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	19	23	29	28
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3	2	5
All other accidents	2	7	9	8	15
Suicide	1	—	1	2	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	3
All causes	134	133	267	331	293

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY
RATES FOR ORMSKIRK URBAN DISTRICT

Year	Estimated Population	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infantile Mort. Rate	
		England & Wales	Ormskirk	England & Wales	Ormskirk	England & Wales	Ormskirk
1932	17,240	15.3	14.5	12.0	11.1	65	67
1933	17,410	14.4	12.5	12.3	13.4	64	82
1934	17,670	14.8	12.1	11.8	11.3	59	74
1935	17,860	14.7	13.8	11.7	12.7	57	64
1936	18,090	14.8	13.6	12.1	11.2	59	40
1937	18,300	14.9	12.6	12.4	11.5	58	68
1938	18,400	15.1	15.2	11.6	10.7	53	24
1939	18,930	15.0	15.5	12.1	12.8	50	58
1940	19,660	14.6	13.3	14.3	13.1	55	45
1941	20,490	12.2	14.3	12.9	12.0	59	68
1942	20,200	15.8	16.6	11.6	10.8	49	41
1943	19,250	16.5	16.9	12.1	12.2	49	64
1944	18,500	17.6	18.5	11.6	11.7	46	75
1945	19,320	16.1	14.0	11.4	10.8	46	18
1946	20,360	19.1	17.4	11.5	10.6	43	39
1947	20,990	20.5	17.8	12.0	13.4	41	64
1948	20,030	17.9	17.2	10.8	11.6	34	55
1949	20,100	16.7	14.8	11.7	11.5	32	47
1950	20,110	15.8	14.5	11.6	13.1	29.8	27
1951	20,920	15.5	15.0	12.5	15.2	29.6	57
1952	21,180	15.3	12.7	11.3	11.5	27.6	41
1953	21,230	15.5	13.8	11.4	10.9	26.8	34
1954	21,340	15.2	11.8	11.3	12.1	25.5	29
1955	21,280	15.0	11.9	11.7	11.8	24.9	12
1956	21,350	15.7	13.8	11.7	12.2	23.8	25
1957	21,420	16.1	15.5	11.5	11.9	23.0	12
1958	21,450	16.4	13.3	11.7	12.5	22.5	17.5
1959	21,450	16.5	13.5	11.6	12.7	22	27.5
1960	21,850	17.1	17.0	11.5	13.0	21.7	30.6
1961	22,180	17.4	15.0	12.0	14.9	21.4	43.2
1962	22,880	18.0	16.7	11.9	12.2	21.4	23.6

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Ambulance services are provided by the Lancashire County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act 1946.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home nursing is carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act 1946.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

All hospitals were taken over by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and maintained by them from July, 1948.

The Ormskirk General Hospital now takes all types of cases and has a consultant and resident staff. The Brandreth Hospital accommodates chronic and convalescent cases only. Out Patient Sessions are held at both these hospitals.

The Ormskirk Infectious Diseases Hospital has been converted to a Children's Convalescent Hospital while cases of Infectious Disease from the Urban District of Ormskirk are now sent to the New Hall Isolation Hospital, Scarisbrick.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

In April 1961 the Council's water undertaking was merged into the new undertaking, the West Lancashire Water Board.

The bulk of the area being typically agricultural, it is unavoidable that certain isolated cottages and farms in the district still obtain their supplies from wells. The number of properties not on public supply only amounts to 0.14% of the houses in the area.

The following reports on samples of water taken during 1962 at the pumping stations have been supplied by the West Lancashire Water Board.

DARK LANE PUMPING STATION, ORMSKIRK.

SAMPLE OF RAW WATER 13/9/62.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance and free from iron and other metals.

The water is acid in reaction and, from the aspect of corrosive activity, a higher pH value is desirable. The water is fairly soft in character and contains no excess of mineral constituents.

It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Apart from the corrosive characteristics, these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

GREETBY HILL PUMPING STATION, ORMSKIRK.

SAMPLE OF RAW WATER 13/9/62.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance and free from iron and other metals.

The water is on the acid side of neutrality and, from the aspect of corrosive activity, a higher pH value is desirable. The water is hard in character but not unduly so and contains no excess of mineral constituents.

It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Apart from the corrosive characteristics, these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

HALSALL LANE PUMPING STATION, ORMSKIRK.

SAMPLE OF RAW WATER 13/9/62.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance.

The water is almost neutral in reaction, hard in character but not unduly so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is free from iron and other metals.

Organic and bacterial purity are of the highest standard.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

SCARTHILL PUMPING STATION, ORMSKIRK.

SAMPLE OF RAW WATER 13/9/62.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance because it carries only a few particles of matter in suspension.

The water is acid in reaction and will therefore be corrosive. It is of very moderate hardness, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is free from iron and other metals.

Organic and bacterial purity are of the highest standard.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes apart from the criticism attaching to the corrosive characteristics.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Council have three sewage disposal works in operation. One at Blackacre Lane, Ormskirk, one at New Lane, Burscough and a third at Westhead. The sewage is passed through sedimentation tanks and sludge drying beds, the surface effluent being treated by rotary filter and discharged into brooks. The sewage works at Blackacre Lane has been extended.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT THE END OF 1962

Number of fresh water closets	7,124
„ „ pail closets	165
„ „ waste water closets	Nil
„ „ privies	468
„ „ privy middens	460
„ „ dry ashpits	Nil
„ „ dustbins	9,334

CONVERSIONS.

During the year thirty eight privy closets (with thirty two privy middens attached) were converted, and thirty eight dustbins were provided. From the 1st of April, 1951 the Council approved a scheme of municipal bin ownership, whereby replacement of defective refuse containers at private dwelling houses is carried out by the Council. During this year, 560 new bins were provided, making a total of 5795 new containers supplied since the scheme commenced.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This work is carried out by the Council's own employees. Four motor vehicles each with four men and a driver, are provided in addition, a vehicle is employed part time to carry out a separate collection of waste paper from shops, etc. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on a site at Burscough, which was previously a clay pit.

The Council's rodent operative visits the tip at regular intervals.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number of premises inspected—

Houses	936
Bakehouses	7
Factories	89
Dairies	5
Slaughter houses	2
Shops	185
Other premises	76
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	321
Number abated	302
Number of notices served : Informal 104. Statutory 37.	

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the district. There are two privately-owned swimming baths but they are not open to the public.

SMOKE ABATEMENT—CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The Clean Air Act provides that within certain limits which are prescribed by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and with certain exceptions, the emission of dark smoke from any chimney is an offence. Provisions are also included to allow for the making of Orders by the Local Authority (which Orders must be confirmed by the Minister) declaring an area or areas in its district as smoke control areas. There are no Smoke Control Orders in existence in this district.

There are nineteen chimneys used in connection with industrial plants in the area and during the year thirty-nine smoke observations have been made. Representations were made to the firms concerned where it was found that the limits for the emission of dark or black smoke were being exceeded, and no further action was necessary.

CAMPING SITES—MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There are no licensed camping sites in the area. Three site licences for a total of 26 caravans have been granted under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

This service is carried out under a joint scheme by the West Lancashire Rural District Council on a percentage of costs basis.

Disinfection of bedding and clothing is by steam disinfection. During 1962 the following work was carried out :—

	Disinfection	Disinfestation
Journeys	5	5
Rooms sprayed	6	20
Houses	3	5
Articles taken for disinfection	24	6

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

One full-time rodent operator is employed by the Council on investigation and treatment in connection with rodent control work in the district.

In addition to the routine work a twice yearly maintenance treatment of sewers is carried out.

Treatments are carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and helpful co-operation is maintained with the officers of the Ministry in connection with this work.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1962. TYPE OF PROPERTY

	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses	(3) All other (including Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of Pro- perties in Local Authority's Dis- trict	29	7123	672	7824	49
Number of Pro- perties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	11	167	28	206	1
(b) Survey under the Act	18	383	72	473	15
(c) Otherwise (e.g.) when visited prim- arily for some other purpose	—	3	1	4	—
Number of pro- perties inspected which were found to be in- fested by :					
(a) Rats—					
(Major)					
(Minor)	11	220	18	249	12
(b) Mice—					
(Major)					
(Minor)	3	78	15	96	—
Number of in- fested proper- ties treated by the L.A.	14	296	33	343	3

SECTION 4 : HOUSING

The shortage of houses in the district persists and the Council have a waiting list of persons who wish to rent Council owned houses. Some of the families concerned are living in rooms or sharing accommodation with other families. There is still a considerable demand by older people for bungalows to rent.

The Council had, at the end of 1962, a scheme in progress for the erection of 6 houses and further schemes for the erection of 88 houses, 10 bungalows and 60 flats were being considered.

Although the general standard of housing is regarded as good, many of the older type of rented houses are in need of maintenance and repair.

The Owner /occupied houses are in general well maintained and it is the owners of these properties who take advantage of the improvement grants which are available.

SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year representations were made to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health respecting 38 houses which were deemed to be unfit for human habitation. These consisted of 7 individual houses and three clearance areas comprising a total of 31 houses.

(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391
(i) By the Local Authority (Houses 12; Bungalows 44)							56
(ii) By other Local Authorities				.....	.....		—
(iii) By other bodies and persons				.....	.....		335
Total number of Council Houses	(a) Before 1945						346
Total number Council Houses							
Bungalows and Flats	(b) After 1945						1128
	Total	.....					<hr/>1474

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses-inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	743
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, for the purpose	.....	.....	.....		1012
(c)	Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
(2)	Total number of dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit					150

Houses Demolished :— In Clearance Areas—	Houses Demol- ished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	3	42	18
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas :—			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957 ..	5	4	3
(5) Local Authority owned Huts certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	1	3	1
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
Unfit Houses Closed :—	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	3	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :—	By Owner	By Local Authority	
(1) After informal action by local authority	177	—	
(2) After formal notice under—			
(a) Public Health Acts	25	2	
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	

Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957) :—	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwell- ings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at end of year :—		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—
Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—	Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants in houses in column (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clear- ance Orders or Compulsory Pur- chase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year the Council approved 6 applications for discretionary grants in accordance with the Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and 31 applications for standard grants under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

SECTION 5.

S C H O O L S .

The Urban District is provided with Eighteen schools. These include one Grammar School, three county secondary schools, eleven Primary Schools, one Nursery School, and Two Private Schools.

With the exception of the latter, all the schools are in Division 11 of the Lancashire County Council Divisional Administration Scheme, 1944.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN THE ORMSKIRK URBAN DISTRICT

School	Total No. of Children on Roll at 1st Jan., 1962
Burscough St. John's C.E. (Mxd. & Infts'. Depts.)	113
Burscough Methodist	187
Burscough R.C.	105
Lathom Park C.E.	20
Newburgh C.E.	76
Lathom St. James' C.E.	70
Burscough Lordsgate Township C.E.	213
Burscough County Secondary School	414
Ormskirk C.E. (Junior mixed)	519
(Infants)	226
Ormskirk St. Anne's R.C. (Mxd. & Infts'. Depts)	260
Ormskirk West End County Primary School	101
Ormskirk St. Bedes R.C. Secondary School	573
Ormskirk County Secondary School, Boys	377
Girls	329
Ormskirk Grammar School	743
Ormskirk Moorgate Nursery School	44
Ormskirk High School	162
Arranmore Preparatory School	42
Total :	4574

TABLE SHOWING THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

School	Washing Accommodation	Cloakroom	Closet Accommodation	Drainage
St. John's (Senior) C.E.	4 basins girls, 3 boys	Separate	6 W.Cs. girls, 4 W.Cs. boys	Public Sewer
St. John's (Junior) C.E.	6 basins, 1 sink	One only	3 W.Cs. used in common	" "
Burscough Bridge Meth.	3 basins girls, 2 boys, 3 infants	Separate	4 W.Cs. girls, 4 boys, 4 infants	" "
St. John's R.C.	4 basins for communal use	One only	5 W.Cs. girls, 4 boys	" "
Lathom Park, C.E.	2 basins boys 2 basins girls 1 basin staff 2 sinks girls	Two	4 W.Cs. 1 W.C. staff	Septic tank
Newburgh C.E.		Separate	4 Pail closets girls and infants, 2 boys	Road Drain
Lathom St. James' C.E.	5 basins	Separate	5 W.Cs. girls 3 WCs. and urinal boys 1 W.C. staff 4 W.Cs. girls, 3 boys	Public Sewer
Lordsgate Township	6 basins girls, 4 boys	Separate		" "
Ormskirk C.E. Jun. Mixed	20 basins girls 20 basins boys	Separate	20 W.Cs. girls 20 W.Cs. boys	" "
Ormskirk C.E. Infants	20 basins girls 20 basins boys	Separate	19 W.Cs. girls 12 W.Cs. boys	" "
St. Anne's R.C.	4 basins in passage 3 basins girls 3 basins boys, in hut 18 basins girls 18 basins boys	Separate	5 W.Cs. Infants and girls, 3 W.Cs. boys	" "
Ormskirk St. Bede's R.C. Secondary	13 basins girls, 13 boys	Separate	18 W.Cs. girls, 6 W.Cs. and 2 Urinals boys 14 W.Cs. girls, 5 boys	" "
Wigan Rd. Secondary	5 basins boys 5 basins girls	Separate	2 W.Cs. and Urinal boys 5 W.Cs. Girls	" "
West End County Primary				

All the Schools have a main water supply.

During the year 1962 the following improvements and repairs have been carried out at schools in the district :—

ST. ANNE'S R.C. SCHOOL, HANTS LANE.

Screen walls of brick erected around the toilets in the playground with a P.V.C. roof linking the walls with the toilet buildings, and new guttering fitted.

ST. JAMES C.E. SCHOOL, WESTHEAD.

Repairs to boundary wall and toilets. Extensions to coat racks.

BURSCOUGH R.C. SCHOOL

New roof to outside toilets (boys) in old school.

ST. JOHN'S C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL, BURSCOUGH.

A new heating system complete with boiler house and coal store has been installed.

NEWBURGH C.E. SCHOOL.

Repairs to playground surfaces.

All Ormskirk and district schools have been supplied with paper towels and liquid soap.

ORMSKIRK SCHOOL CLINIC AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, HANTS LANE, ORMSKIRK.

Child Welfare Centre	Each Monday afternoon.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Each Monday morning & Wednesday afternoon.
Orthopædic Clinic	First Monday in each Month.
Orthopædic Treatment Clinic	Each Tuesday.
Ante-natal Clinic	Each Monday afternoon.
Eye Clinic	Each Monday afternoon.
Dental Clinic	Each Tuesday & Friday.
Speech Clinic	Each Tuesday afternoon.

BURSCOUGH CHILD WELFARE CLINIC (OLD COUNCIL OFFICES).

Child Welfare Clinic	Each Thursday afternoon.
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IMMUNISATION CLINIC

The Clinic, Hants Lane.	Every fourth Thursday afternoon.
Burscough Council Offices.	1st Monday in month (afternoon).

VACCINATION CLINIC.

The Clinic,	Each Monday afternoon in conjunction with
Hants Lane.	Child Welfare Clinic.
Burscough Council	First Monday in the month (afternoon) in
Offices.	conjunction with Immunisation Clinic.

SECTION 6.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Forty-three samples of milk were taken and submitted for various tests, with the following results :—

Phosphatase Test	.....	.....	26	satisfactory
Methylene Blue				
Reduction Test	.....	32	,,	2 unsatisfactory.
Turbidity test	.....	9	,,	
Inoculation test for T.B.	.....	8	negative.	

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) (No. 2) ORDER 1955.

The Urban District of Ormskirk is included in the order as a specified area in which all milk sold by retail for human consumption must be designated milk.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

Section 14 of this Act, which is administered by the Council requires, under certain circumstances, the registration of hawkers of food and premises used for the storage of such food. At the end of 1962 the number of registrations was 35 hawkers, 22 premises. The number of inspections of registered premises during the year was 19.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 16.

This section of the Food and Drugs Act requires the registration of premises used for :—

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purposes of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. (For the purposes of this subsection, the preparation of meat or fish by any process of cooking shall be deemed to be the preservation thereof).

At the end of 1962 the number of registrations was : (a) 77.

(b) 25.

During the year 76 visits were made to registered premises.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955—1960.

Food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., are inspected and in the main the co-operation of the food traders continues.

The standards of hygiene in connection with the stalls selling foodstuffs in the Street Market held in the town show a gradual improvement. Through the co-operation of the stall holders most of them are now equipped with suitable hand washing facilities and care is taken in the covering of foodstuffs exposed for sale.

ICE CREAM

There is one premises within the Urban District at which ice cream is manufactured, and equipment is installed to produce ice cream in accordance with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. There are 71 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, most of which is prepacked in wrappers or cartons.

During the year 14 samples of ice cream were obtained and submitted for methylene blue reduction test. All the samples were satisfactory (Grades 1 and 2).

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

There are two licensed slaughter houses in the district, one which is licensed for the slaughter of pigs only.

The following table gives a summary of the carcasses inspected. and the condemnations during the year :—

	Cattle exc. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number inspected.....	372	1	—	356	3542	Nil
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcase con- demned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	19	—	—	10	232	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	5.2	—	—	2.8	6.6	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcase con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	—	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of num- ber Inspected affec- ted with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	.17	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
The total weight of meat con- demned was			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
			—	17	3	11
OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.						
30 cans of meat			—	—	3	18
11 Turkeys			—	1	1	8
Meat Joints			—	1	—	26
Pork			—	1	—	3
556 Pkts. Miscellaneous Frozen						
Foodstuffs			—	1	3	4
Sundry foodstuffs			—	—	1	18
			1	4	2	4

Condemned meat and offal are stained with a green dye and used for industrial purposes. Canned foods which are condemned are buried in the refuse tip.

(c) ADULTERATION

The section of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with adulteration is administered by the Lancashire County Council, and I am indebted to Doctor Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following information :—

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1962.

A total of 120 samples was obtained, consisting of 58 samples of milk (1 of which was a sample of Channel Island milk) and 62 others comprising :—

1	Cockles	1	Beef and pork sausages
4	Pork Sausages	2	Beef sausages
1	Dripping	2	Self raising flour
2	Cocoa	4	Cooking fat.
1	Gravy salt.	3	Gravy browning.
1	Separated milk powder	1	Tea
7	Fruit, canned	2	Margarine
1	Sugar	1	Demarara sugar
1	Coffee and chicory essence	1	Baking powder
1	Syrup	2	Prawns
3	Butter	1	Potted shrimps
2	Pickled shrimps	1	Stuffed Olives.
4	Pickles	1	Horseradish relish.
1	Mint Jelly	2	Dried fruit
1	Canned fish	3	Christmas puddings
1	Ground almonds	1	Buffered penicillin tablets
2	Benzathene penicillin tablets B.P.		B.P.C.

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:—

TYPE OF SAMPLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	ACTION TAKEN
1 Pork sausages	Total meat content 72% including 34% fat. Should not exceed 29% fat. The fat present was predominately beef or mutton fat and not pork fat.	Sample taken from Central Kitchen for School Meals and the supplying Department was informed.
1 Fruit, canned.	Pineapple present in greater quantity than apricots and should therefore follow peaches in the list of ingredients.	Packers notified.
1 Pickled red cabbage	No list of ingredients, i.e. vinegar and salt present without declaration.	Packers communicated with.

ORMSKIRK MARKET.

The Ormskirk Market is an ancient institution dating from April 28th, 1286, when King Edward the First granted "a Thursday market and a five days' fair" to the town for ever. The rights in the Market appear to have been vested in the Earl of Lancaster, for on the 29th September, 1286, those rights were transferred by the Charter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to the Prior of Burscough Abbey on the payment of an annual sum. The alienation of these Market rights is confirmed by the Charter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in 1339.

The rights remained vested in the Priory until the Dissolution of the Monasteries about 1536, and after its surrender to King Henry VIII. by Robert Barton, the last prior (who died in 1553). the Priory was granted to Sir William Paget, K.G., Principal Secretary of State in 1547.

A little over a century later (on the 23rd June, 1670) King Charles II. granted to Charles, the Eighth Earl of Derby, and his successors, the right to hold and keep two fairs, one in Whitsun week and the other at the end of August in each year, and a market to be held on Thursdays.

By a conveyance dated the 30th day of September, 1876, the Rights in the Market were sold by the Earl of Derby to the Ormskirk Local Board for £1,000.

The Ormskirk Local Board made Byelaws, which were allowed by the Local Government Board on the 17th December, 1881, whereby a market was to be held on Thursday and Saturday of each week throughout the year, which were amended to provide that a market was to be held on each week day throughout the year "unless the same shall be a day duly appointed for solemn fast or public thanksgiving."

Consequent upon the amalgamation Order of 1931 whereby Ormskirk Urban District was amalgamated with the Urban District of Lathom and Burscough the byelaws lapsed and new byelaws were made on the 19th December, 1935. These included *inter alia*, the fixing of the days and hours during each day on which the market shall be held. Regulations as to the use of the market place and the buildings, stalls, pens and standings therein, and for preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto. Penalties for offences against the byelaws. A table of Tolls leviable in the market was incorporated.

The market continued to be held throughout the war years, although on a limited scale. It has now regained much of its colourfulness, and each Thursday, Moor Street, Moorgate and Aughton Street are filled with market stalls and itinerant tradesmen of all kinds. The Saturday market is limited to Moor Street except for an occasional two or three stalls in Aughton Street, but nevertheless there is much trading, especially in home produce.

It is the practice of the Health Department to make regular inspections of all the market stalls and the Public Health Inspectors pay particular attention to those stalls selling foodstuffs each market day.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	103	79	7	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	5	5	—	—
	108	84	7	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspectors. By H.M. Inspectors.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	7	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—
Total	12	9	—	—

OUTWORKERS:- There was one out worker notified as engaged in making wearing apparel.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

At the end of 1962 no filling materials were being used at registered premises.

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1962.

Visits to dwelling houses (Public Health Act, Housing Acts and Rent Act)	1264
„ re Water Supply	12
„ „ Drainage	64
„ „ Refuse Collection and disposal	14
„ „ Rodent Control	26
„ „ Cases of Infectious Disease	1375
„ to Schools	34
„ „ Shops (Shops Act)	67
„ „ Factories and Outworkers' Premises	86
„ „ Slaughterhouses	237
„ „ Butchers and Grocers' premises	81
„ „ Fried Fish Shops and Fishmongers	9
„ „ Greengrocers and Fruiterers	14
„ „ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	6
„ „ Ice Cream Premises	10
„ „ Cafes and Restaurants	34
„ „ Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	25
„ „ Market Stalls.....	429
„ „ Other Food Premises	95
„ in connection with Milk Sampling	45
„ „ „ „ Ice Cream Sampling	15
„ „ „ „ Other foods sampling	16
Miscellaneous Visits	281

SALVAGE.

WASTE PAPER.—During the year a total weight of 137 tons 19 cwts. of waste paper was collected and baled. This waste paper realised a sum of £1081-5-10

SECTION 7.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department during the year was 298. This figure is higher than the number of notifications for 1961 when 84 cases were notified.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The total number of children who completed a course of immunisation during 1962 was 629. This is the highest number immunised in any one year since 1942, and compares with a total of 416 children immunised in 1961.

During the last 14 years no case of diphtheria has occurred. There was a total of 337 notified cases, and 14 deaths from this disease during the previous 14 years (1935-1948).

SONNE DYSENTERY.

An outbreak of Sonn  Dysentery started in Burscough during the Autumn of 1962. It first came to my notice when I received a report in late November that a number of children at a school in the district were absent from school with diarrhoea, stomach pains and sickness.

On investigation it was found that for some three weeks previously children had been absent from School with these symptoms and that many of them had returned to school, most of them without having had medical treatment.

Cases were also discovered amongst children attending another school in the district, and a number of adults were also found to be or to have been affected.

All the medical practitioners in the Burscough and Ormskirk areas were notified of the circumstances of the outbreak, and they were informed of the steps which were being taken to combat it.

The Head Teachers of the other schools in the vicinity were visited and informed of the situation, and all Head Teachers were asked to send to me lists of absentee children and to exclude from school any children known to have had symptoms of dysentery. All such children were investigated before being allowed to return to school.

Stool specimens for bacteriological examination were obtained from persons affected, and from school staffs (teachers, kitchen staffs, caretakers) and other persons. At first these were dealt with by the pathological laboratory at the Ormskirk General Hospital, but when the extent of the outbreak became apparent it was clear that staff at that Laboratory would not be able to cope with the large number of specimens which would need examination, and specimens were then sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Liverpool.

During the outbreak 543 people were investigated, and of this number 317 were schoolchildren and 49 members of schools staffs (Teachers, canteen workers, etc.). There were 150 persons with positive stool specimens, of whom 116 were schoolchildren, 3 school teachers and one school canteen worker.

The total number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors was 1730 and the number of stool specimens collected was 1172. In addition the West Lancashire R.D.C. Health Department staff investigated 29 persons (mostly children attending schools in the Ormskirk Urban District Council Area) resident in the West Lancashire Area. One positive case was found.

Details of the investigations carried out amongst children attending the Burscough Schools are as follows:—

	Schoolchildren		School Staffs.		
	<i>No. investig- ated</i>	<i>No. positive.</i>	<i>No. investig- ated</i>	<i>No. positive.</i>	
				<i>Teach- ers.</i>	<i>Canteen workers.</i>
Burscough Methodist School.	101	60	15	3	1
Lordsgate Township School.	116	39	15	—	—
Burscough Secondary Modern School.	69	14	8	—	—
St. John's C.E. School.	16	3	6	—	—
St. John's R.C. School.	15	—	5	—	—
	317	116	49	3	1

All positive cases were referred to their own Doctor for treatment and after treatment three negative specimens were required before children were allowed to return to school. Adults whose work involved the handling of food also did not return to work until three negative stool specimens had been obtained.

It will be seen that the outbreak was confined mainly to the Burscough Methodist and the Lordsgate Township Schools. The cases occurring at the Secondary Modern School were mainly contact cases of brothers or sisters attending the primary schools affected.

By February 1963, the outbreak had subsided and all the children concerned had returned to school.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

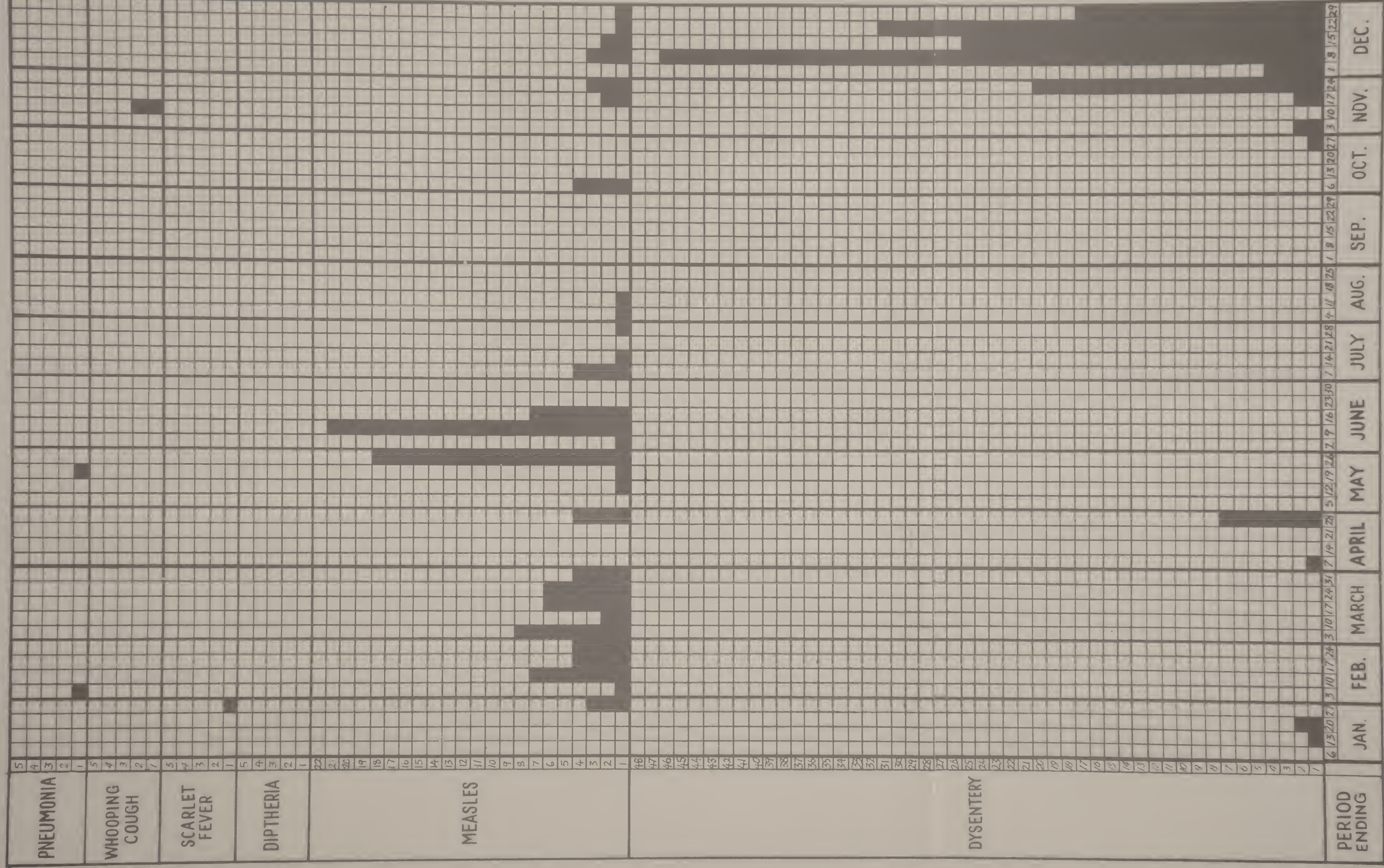
Number of persons, in age groups, completely immunised.

Age	1935-44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Under 1 year	16	—	17	58	29	161	163	153	154	105	138	110	174	168	135	198	239	130	112	Total under 5 years at end of 1962
1 year	345	133	136	103	234	89	63	72	73	72	76	90	37	15	27	29	15	206	184	
2 years	253	31	39	10	25	10	13	8	12	22	8	12	4	3	4	8	6	15	10	
3 "	201	19	29	13	12	14	3	8	4	8	8	6	1	1	1	7	8	6	16	
4 "	235	14	24	11	13	3	5	9	4	8	7	5	2	6	1	7	7	16	20	1321
5 "	407	41	29	20	7	5	21	4	4	29	4	8	4	7	2	4	9	8	23	Total 5-9 years at end of 1962
6 "	301	17	16	16	10	4	23	3	1	24	3	11	3	5	3	3	12	8	35	
7 "	266	33	7	7	6	4	25	3	2	26	—	10	2	2	1	1	4	6	19	
8 "	328	31	9	13	4	—	12	3	1	9	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	3	22	
9 "	299	21	2	3	1	1	12	1	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	21	1205
10 "	337	19	3	1	3	2	10	4	—	15	—	4	—	—	2	—	8	3	30	
11 "	336	12	2	2	3	—	10	2	—	7	—	6	2	2	—	1	7	3	29	Total 10-15 years at end of 1962
12 "	285	29	—	4	1	1	13	—	—	5	1	3	—	2	—	—	8	2	43	
13 "	251	21	2	6	2	—	8	2	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	3	61	
14 "	68	5	—	1	2	—	9	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	
15 "	40	—	—	4	1	1	6	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	8	—	1	5	2	1819
		---																		Total over 15 years at end of 1962 5558
	3968	426	315	272	353	295	396	273	255	358	245	278	231	213	184	259	337	416	629	9703

Total number of children who were given reinforcing injections — 433

Total number of children under 15 who have been immunised — 4345

WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF ORMSKIRK DURING 1962



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1962.

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases at all Ages	Total Cases Notified											Deaths
		Years											
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 & over	Age unknown		
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles 	122	1	17	40	58	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia 	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	21	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery 	159	2	9	10	94	22	3	19	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Resp.)	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	—
„ (Non Resp.)	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Total	298	3	28	50	153	25	7	25	3	1	3	22	—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES COMING
UNDER THE NOTICE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING 1962.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	3	16	26	4	20	29	6	2	—	4	5	7	122
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	3	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	123	159
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	7
(Non Respiratory)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Monthly Totals	7	19	28	12	22	30	8	4	—	6	31	131	298

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
THE YEAR 1962.

	WARDS													TOTAL
	Aughton 1	Aughton 2	Derby	S'brick	Knowsley	B'cough North	B'cough South 1	B'cough South 2	B'cough South 3	Lathom 1	Lathom 2	Westhead 1	Westhead 2	
Pneumonia 	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles 	11	11	8	12	13	22	16	11	—	2	6	—	10	122
Whooping Cough 	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery 	—	—	1	11	1	57	4	73	—	2	8	1	1	159
Puerperal Pyrexia 	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis (Resp.) 	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	7
" (Non Resp.)	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	12	12	10	23	19	79	25	85	—	4	15	1	13	298

TABLE SHOWING INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS DURING
PAST 20 YEARS.

Disease	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Scarlet Fever	1	4	4	14	5	8	3	9	8	56	15	14	20	14	27	41	43	34	50	89
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	15	20	35
Measles	122	57	183	205	194	75	149	259	18	458	116	210	175	75	395	158	6	291	26	279
Whooping Cough	2	2	5	2	26	2	36	17	49	159	56	118	65	53	35	17	—	—	5	11
Para Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Pneumonia	2	8	6	9	6	28	17	49	14	15	18	15	13	18	22	8	14	32	20	46
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	3	2	1	—	1	1	3	4	1	2
Dysentery	159	3	11	2	8	—	—	2	131	1	23	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	4	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	9	9	11	22	10	17	15	15	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	7	4	2	5	4	8	11	11	20	23	21	25	15	12	12	13	10	12	10	20
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	5	2	2	2	6	4	8	4	8	6
	298	84	214	238	244	147	230	361	298	729	275	406	311	175	503	251	92	397	144	492

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